The Wasbington Times.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1901.

PORTRAITS OF JEFFERSON.

in Washington.

Mather Brown In 1786 - General

Kosciusko as a Painter and Thorn.

HAHN-SHOE-QUALITY" Means "BEST" always.

FREE! Handy Pencil Cases with Children's Shoes.



School Shoes Of Double Usual Wear.

Past experience has proven to thousands of Washington parents that HAHN'S School Shoes wear twice as long ordinarily as any other shoes sold at the same price. The reason is that we personally select the materials used in the manufacture of our Shoes-our profits-it is true-are less-but by shoeing half of juvenile Washington it repays us in the end.

Our new Fall Shoes are better than any we've ever hadmuch more stylish-and remember:

Every Pair Guaranteed.

Guaranteed "Iron-Clad" Shoes.

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Girls' and Boys' genuine Vici Kid and 750 Calf solid soled spring heeled Laced 750 cas up to 2....

The "HAHN STANDARD" Misses' Shoes have no in the world for the price. We over 10.00 pairs last year and had over 10.00 pairs last year and had not a single composint. Made of plendid Kid and Box Calf with rockthe best all-around Shoes sold under \$2. Over 12 new styles. Any size or width. Close or extension edge \$1.50

Wide extension soles hand-sewed welt Vitalie Calf and best Surpass Kid mannish Shoes for Boys and Girls. Exceedingly dressy and are positively guaranteed to have no equals in the city at \$2.50.

Regular \$2

Shoe-Quality

For only

Women's New Fall Shoes.

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Health and Beauty Shoes

Have all the famous virtues of last year's Shoes-with many decided improvemen s in Style and Quality added. They are undoubtedly the best \$1 Shoes ever produced for the various tastes of American Wi-ves. MO-\$3.00 kis-ters. 16 styles of \$3.00 Boots at.....

The Lovely "WASHINGTON BELLE," Our New Popular Line.

Never before have you bought as good Shoes for even \$3. They're Goodyear Turned or Welt Sewed Soles, and made of choicest selec-tions of Surpass Kid or Bex Calf. With extra wide, mannish style

ity and style we've been able to se-

It is remarkable how much qual-

"METROPOLIS," Men's Shoes.

how good and pretty a shoe our "ME-TROPOLIZ" is, until you've seen them. Twelve up-to-date styles in Patent Leather, Enamel, Vici Kid. Box. Wax, and Velour Calf. All sewed "College," Men's Shoes.

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s Cor. 7th and K Sts. 1914 & 1916 Pa. Ave.

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Three Reliable Shoe Houses.

Accuracy in Color and Shape Secured by a Philadelphia Man.

Made for the National Museum-How the Work Is Done-A Dell. cate Touch and Patience Required.

The National Museum will soon have the finest collection of snake models in the world. The room devoted to these curious productions of art is every nov and again being embellished by another of those creeping looking objects which cause the uninitiated visitor to give on entering a perceptible start. The maker of these remarkable mod-

els, which are so life-like, is himself worthy of some note. His name is John W. Thompson, and he is keeper of the reptile house at the Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, Mr. Thompson's art, as exemplified in his work at the National Museum, is entirely the had no predecessor in his line, no master to copy, no style to imitate. He has had to draw his inspiration direct from nature, and it has cost him much time Thompson's initial contract from the Smithsonian Institution to supply the models for the museum was only awarded after experts had carefully investigated the subject and examined Mr. Thompson's work. Their verdict was that no living artist could compare with him in this special line, and, in consequence, no one else was consid-

Until Mr. Thompson discovered the possibility of allying the two artsmolding and painting-in order to secure truthful reproductions of snakes of all varieties in characteristic coils and attitudes, the only known means of preservation to future generations for study of specimens of a fast vanishing tribe of serpents, was by drawings, baintings, or the usual method of bottling in alcohol. These methods are all of them, open to objection; for a painting or drawing conveys but a poor idea of the general shape and size while in the case of preservation in alcohol no idea of the natural colors can be retained, for they fade and lose all brilliancy in a very short time. Thus Mr. Thompson's discoveries have resulted in a practical revolution in scientific art, as his peculiar line of work has fittingly been called.

Naturalists and art connoisseurs from all over the country have been attractthe really extraordinary produc-

tions of the keeper-artist. Why does Mr. Thompson devote his fine artistic talents to depicting almost exclusively objects which are generally regarded with loathing and horror? 'In my opinion," he says, "a snake is the most remarkable of all the many manifestations of the wonderful powers what a model of light, sinewy strength, the shell is chipped away an exact re-

A MODELER OF REPTILES. perfectly adapted to the mode of life to production of the snake down to she they have been assigned in the finest details has been secured, and their little peculiarities adapted to their varying physical characteristics. The rattlesnake, for instance, being somesort of valve which absolutely prevents with serpents, been filled with constantly increasing wonder at the inequipped these detested reptiles.

"The greatest part of my casting is done from dead snakes," said Mr. most troublesome ones being the quiet Thompson, "The operation is a comparatively simple one, but in many instances I find it necessary to use live ones, and, as can be imagined, this is a part of the scale being white. task of some difficulty. Why do I have to use live snakes? Well, in the first place, the characteristic colors and markings of some varieties are very delicate, and fade within a few hours after death. As a result, in painting result of his own ingenuity. He has the cast, it is almost impossible to re produce the colors as they were in life. Then, when I receive an order for a particularly rare variety which we have in the Zoo, it maves trouble, time, and expense to use it as a model, instead of procuring a dead one of the same spe-

"As in the cooking of the celebrated hare, the first step in the operation is to secure the snake. My assistant makes a slipknot with a piece of strong twine, attaches it to a long pole, and, opening the cage, places it over the rnake's head. The reptile, struggling and squirming, and wild with fear and anger, is lifted out, and, should be be one of the deadly varieties, there is some exciting sport before he is finally conquered. I then take him into my private room and hold a sponge, saturated with chloroform, to his nostrils In a short time he is, for the time being, and to all intents and purposes, dead to the world, and the cast is then

made with all possible expedition. "Quills are placed in the rentile's nostrils, so that he can breathe, and the mixed plaster of paris is poured all over him. After the plaster has had time to harden, the snake, which was greased in advance, to facilitate its removal, is carefully pulled out from the cast, and after reviving, is returned to now flushed out with soupy water, the grease of which fills up the pores and prevents sticking. The plaster is then pored in, and the cast remains undisturbed for twenty-four hours, in order to insure perfect hardening. The next step is in the chipping away of the outer shell, which has to be done with extreme care, lest the delicate outline of the impressioned plaster may be irretrievably ruined. Particularly is this true of the head and eyes, which I always leave to the last. When all

which they have been assigned in the linest details has been secured, and all universal scale. Many varieties have that remains to be done is the painting

"It is the painting, by the way, which is really the crucial feature of the operation, and the one which determines ed with the rattle, the warning for the success or failure of the effort. For other animals not to tread on it. many years I found it impossible to se-Water snakes have in the nostrils a cure the exact shades I desired. My colors, though fairly good imitations, the taking of water into the lungs. I always came out too shiny. After six have, in my twenty years' experience years of experimenting with various paints and chemicals, I struck the de sired combination, and I can now progenuity with which nature has duce with absolute accuracy any shade or color known to snakedom. The brilliant colors are comparatively easy, the shades, notably the delicate touch of color which appears at the edge every scale, as a result of the under

"The painting is very tedious work, and I usually spend fully a month on each specimen. I place a live snake in a glass box beside me, and carefully study its colors as I work. Each scale receives separate transment and the head is usually a labor of several days. To produce the glassy sadde of the eyeball three colors ar placed one on top of the other, and the result is usually a good imitation of the or ginal.

"This is now acknowledged to be the only way of adequately preserving for future generations any idea of the snakes of today. As I stated to the authorities of the Smithsonian, snakes kept in alcohol soon lose all relation to the original, and become mere colorless, Declaration of Independence was fortyshapeless masses. I was shown severa specimens of cast made by the authorities of the Institution. Among them was this small, brown cast of a copperhead. It was painted by a well-known artist, but, as I remarked to them, it looks no more like a copperhead than 1 do. It is not the proper color, and no one ever saw a copperhead with a sticky, shiny coat like this. I showed them some of my work, explained my theory of colors, and, as a result, was given the contract of repainting this and several other specimens, as well as of executing some new casts for them."

ASKED TO FIX LAND VALUES.

Price of Property Adjacent to Nav

Observatory in Dispute. Proceedings were instituted yesterda in the Supreme Court of the District by John W. Ross, Thomas E. Waggaman and Capt. Charles H. Davis for the pur its cage usually none the worse for the pose of having the value of lands known operation. The inside of the east is as "Plat East Norman Stone," and "Plat West Young," assessed under order petitioners constitute a board of appraisers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy under a resolution of Congress, to establish an observatory circle. The respondents named are Alfred Walten Fleming, William H. Jackson, and William E. Edmonston. "and all other persons having or claiming any right, title or interest" in the land mentioned. The court is informed that the Secretary of War has been unable to purchase the land referred to under agreement with the respective owners at the 'un agreed upon by the board of appraisers. District Attorney Gould, representing Attorney General Knox, is named as counsel for the petitioners. petitioners constitute a board of apprais

ton's Criticism of His Work. The earliest life portrait of Thomas lefferson known is in the possession of

Mr. Henry Adams, of this city. The canvas, 28x36 inches, was painted by Mather Brown in 1786, when Jefferson was in his forty-third year. The artist was a native of Boston, and a grandson of the famous Tory clergyman, Mather Byles. He went to London and had some instruction from Benjamin West, and at one time held a prominent position in the English metropolis as a portrait painter. His portrait of Jefferon was painted in London for John Adams, and the artist's receipt for the price of the picture is attached to the back of the canvas. It reads:

London, May 12, 1785, Rec'd of his Excel-lency, John Adams, Esq., Six Guinneas for a kit-kat portrait of Mr. Jefferson.

A replica was painted for Jefferson, and Brown also painted a portrait of John Adams for his famous colleague, which picture, with the Jefferson replica, and one of Thomas Paine, which Brown also painted for Jefferson has disappeared. Trumbull wrote from London to Jefferson at Paris: "Brown is busy about the pictures. Mr. Adams' is like yours. I do not think so well of." The portrait has, however, con-siderable historical importance, as being the earliest delineation of Jefferson that has come down to us.

Its history, so far as it can be gleaned from contemporary accounts of the life portraits of Jefferson, is an interesting one. The excellent portrait of the eminent statesman and patriot in the Declaration of Independence picture in the rotunda of the Capitol is the result of a study made by Trumbuli from Jefferson at the latter's residence at Chaillot, France. This study, one of those small cabinet portraits, on panel, for which Trumbull is so justly celebrated, is now in the possession of Mrs. John W. Burke, of Alexandria, Va. The head of Jefferson, however, in the painting at the Capitol, is not a close copy of the original study.

A number of portraits of Jefferson were made that cannot be traced, which is the more to be regretted, as some of them are by skillful artists. Jefferson as is well known, was a man of elegant tastes, and a thorough connoisseur of art. He numbered among his personal intimates Richard and Maria Cosway, Trumbull, Peale, Houdon, Ceracchi, and most of the foreign contingent that emigrated to the young

It was chiefly through his influence that George Hadfield, the brother of Maria Cosway, came from England as assistant architect of the Capitol, and that Cardelli and Persico came from Italy to execute the statues and carvings. Jefferson was himself an amateur architect of no mean ability, as may be seen in the noble and chaste design of his house at Monticello, the plans for which he drew with his own hands. He also designed the buildings of the University of Virginia, which would be of credit to an experienced

professional architect. Perhaps the most important of the lost portraits of Jefferson is the bust made by Ceracchi, which was destroyed with the burning of the Library of Congress. December 24, 1851, and of which there appears to be neither replica nor copy. Dr. William Thornton, the first Commissioner of Patents, and an amateur artist of decided proficiency, calls it, in writing to Jefferson, a "superb bust, one of the finest I ever beheld." Jefferson paid Ceracchi \$1,500 for the original marble, the Italian having executed the work at that price more as a concession than otherwise. Ceracchi, it will be recalled, was the originator of the scheme for a grand national monument in the Capitol building, and,

when Congress refused to grant the (at

that time) fabulous appropriation for

the purpose, the artist left the country

in great dudgeon. William J. Coffee, an Englishman, who modeled small busts in terra cotta, made a bust of Jefferson in April, 1818, as also busts of his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, and granddaughter, Ellen for the three of which Jefferson paid \$105. In commending the sculptor to Madison as "really able in his art," Jefferson sald he gave "less trouble than any artist, painter, or sculptor l have ever submitted myself to," This bust is also now missing, although those of Mrs. Randolph and Ellen ar

Robert Houdon, the celebrated French sculptor, made a bust of Jefferson in 1789, when the author of the six years of age. A cast of this bust is now owned by the New York Historical Society. Houdon took a mask of Jefferson's face; and for the bust in marble Jefferson paid Houdon the sum of 1,000 francs. This same year it was exbibited in the French Salon, being, it is said, described in the catalogue as "M. Sesserson, envoye des Etas de la Vir-

Unfortunately, the original marble was destroyed by the carelessness of workmen at Monticello during Jeffer son's lifetime.

A portrait of Jefferson at sixty was painted in 1803, by Rembrandt Peale, and is now owned by the New York Historical Society, Gilbert Stuart painted three life portraits of Jefferson. wo of them being executed in this city One of these latter is the famous profile n monochrome. There are a number of mined. T. J. Coolidge, of Boston, grantfor grandson of Jefferson, claims to own it, but it is said that his is painted in oil color, while Jefferson writes to Joseph Delaphine, in 1813, that it is 'in water color,' and six years later writes in to General Dearborn that Stuart did it ''on paper with crayon,'' or. Thornton, to whom Jefferson less it to copy, calls it a ''drawing.'' as noes also Jefferson, which would imply that it was a cither in crayon or water color. This Stuart profile was so popular that William Birch copied it on coamel, and also employed Edwin to engrave it, that these Stuart profiles, so-called, but the

the prints might circulate a proper idea of Jefferson's appearance.

The last life portrait of Jefferson is that painted by Thomas Sully in 1821. One of the Most Valuable Owned | Sully ranked high as a portait painter in the early days, and his portraits of the famous actor, George Frederic Cooke, as Richard III, painted in 1811. and of Senator James Ross, painted in 1814, both now in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, show exceptional

It is interesting to note that Kesciusko, the great Polish patriot, attempted a portrait of Jefferson, anent which Dr. Thornton writes, under date of July 20,

"Never was such injustice done to you except by sign painters and General Kosciusko, than which last nothing can be so bad, and when I saw it I did not wonder that he lost Polandnot that it is necessary that a general should be a painter, but he should be a man of such sense as to discover that he is not a painter."

Jefferson's figure was commanding; six feet two and a half inches in height, well formed, neither stout nor thin, indicating strength, activity, and robust health. His carriage was erect. and his step firm and elastic, ever the year of his death. His harms reddish, his skin rather freckly. When he died at the age of eighty-four not lost a tooth, nor had he a defective

CALIFORNIA'S SALT FARM. The Most Curious Piece of Real

Estate in Existence.

One of the most curious pieces of real estate in existence is now the subject of a suit brought by the Government to recover the property. It is a salt farmone thousand acres of solid salt, which is plowed and hoed and hilled up like so much earth. It lies in a depression 264 feet below the level of the sea, in the midst of the great Colorado Desert, just north of the Mexican line, in the State of California, and the town which has Salton, from the crystal deposit.

For many years salt has been taken from this district, but on a small scale. In 1892 a temporary stoppage was put to the local industry by the overflow of the Colorado River, forming what was known as the Salton Sca. In time the water re-ceded, evaporation followed, and there was left a residium of almost pure crys tal salt, a vista of unimaginable and almost unbearable brilliance and beauty From a distance the effect was sheet of the purest snow, glittering in the sunlight; but when the first explorers ventured upon the newly formed crust they were unable to endure for long the flerce refraction of the light, and flee blindly with aching eyeballs from that insufferable radiance. Equipped with colored glasses, they returned, and soon a company was working the richest salt crystal field in existence.

All that was necessary was to plow out the salt and grind it up. A salt plow was devised and built. It has four wheels and a heavy and powerful steel beak, or breaker, and the motive power is steam. and a heavy and powerful steel seas, we breaker, and the motive power is steam. Then a grinding mill and drying plant was put up, a dummy line run up to connect with the Southern Pacific railroad, and the work of taking out five and a half tons daily at from \$6 to \$35 a ton begin. The great difficulty, however, was to get labor. Probably nowhere close on the eurith's surface do men work under such terrific conditions of temperature as at the Salton salt farm. The normal heat of the Colorado Desert, which is such that few white men can live in that region, is enormously increased by the refracted and reflected rays of the sun. For weeks at a time the temperature of the field reaches 140 degrees every day. Under these conditions, of course, no white man can work. The salt plowing is done by Japanese and Indians, mainly the latter, who seem to endure the rigors of the climate without evil effects. To watch the steady, stoic performance of the climate without evil effects. To watch the steady, stoic performance of the red-skinned toiler as he hoes, shovels and scrapes the field, or operates the engine, that propels the plow, is to appreciate the qualities of the Indian as a worker under the most trying conditions. Some of the Indian laborers even work without places but all the Loss pro-

worker under the most trying conditions. Some of the Indian laborers even work without glasses, but all the Japa protect their eyes from the baneful glare with the darkest of spectacles, and even so they are often laid off with optic inflammation. In addition to the other discomforts of the salt fields the flying particles generate aparticularly irritating and persistent thirst. The workers drink great quantities of water, and this serves as a safeguard against sunstroke, as it keeps them perspiring freely.

The deposit of salt varies in thickness from one to eight inches. It forms in a crust, and the plow breaks this salt covering by throwing a broad but sallow furrow of salt lumps up in parallel ridges on either side of the machine. Here and there underlying the crystal plain are springs of water. When the crust is broken the springs seep forth their dirty, brackish water; and the Indian lads follow the plow with hoe in hand, knocking to and fro the clumps of salt and mud in this water, until the earth is dissolved, and then the crystal salt is stacked in conical pyramids to await transportation to the mill.

conical pyramids to await transportation to the mill.

The salt crystals do not dissolve during the washing, doubtless on account of the quantity of saline already in the water. No sooner has the plow gone over the field than the crust begins to form again; therefore, it would seem that the salt fields of Salton are inexhaustiple. The salt is allowed to remain in the pyramids until complete evaporation of all water takes place, when it is transferred to the flat cars and carried to the milis at Salton. The factory is a structure about 600 feet in length, and consists of a milling and drying plant. When the salt arrives at the mill it is thrown into a bulkhead breaker and reduced to uniform particles, which are run through a burr mill and at the mill it is thrown into a bulkhead breaker and reduced to uniform particles, which are run through a burr mill and theroughly ground. There is an almost imperceptible portion of carbonate of soda mixed with the native salt, and this simply aids in the cleansing process. When theroughly ground the salt is sifted like flour through bolting cloth, but through an aspirator, which removes all foreign substances, and is then ready to sack. Aside from the refined or domestic salt there are tons and tons of hide salt shipped annually from Salton. This grade is only sold for commercial and industrial purposes.

The most delightful time to visit the crystal lake is upon a moonlight night. The spectacle is magnificent, but weird. The spectacle is magnificent, but weird, and the spectacle is magnificent, but weird, the spectacle is magnificent, but weird, and the spectacle is magnificent, but weird, and the spectacle is a spectacle in the spectacle is an analysis of the shadowless plain strike one with a we and wonder that can never be foresotten.

and stillness of the shadowless plain strike one with awe and wonder that can never be forgotten.

Last December the United States land office un-arthed some records which seemed to indicate that the rait farming company had no right or title to the valuable property it is now working. Owing to the peculiar geographical conditions consequent upon the overflow of the river forming the Salton Sea and the subsequent subsidence and disappearance of the sea, the legal points involved are quite intricate. The case will probably come up soon for adjudication.

The King and Queen of Shoedom!

Hu-man-ic shoes for men-Jenness Miller shoes for women—complete fall line ready Monday morning.

HU-MAN-IC SHOES FOR MEN

in box calf and winter weight vici kid, with double waterproof soles, the swellest, the most elegant. and the most comfortable footwear made for men.

\$4.00.

JENNESS MILLER BOOTS FOR WOMEN

in black box calf, black vici kid-the daintiest, most graceful, and easiest footwear for women.

\$3.50.

These two lines we own and control. They cannot be obtained elsewhere and are nowhere equaled at the price.

CROCKER'S, Shoes Shined Free. 939 Penna. Ave.

PRIZES FOR BUILDING.

Novel Proposal by the Governmen of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16-The Government has just announced a novel proposition in the form of cash prizes to be given to persons building and architects designing the handsomest houses erected in the next two years. The plan was primarily designed to cause the new pro-longation of the Calle del Cinco de Mayo to be filled with buildings of a beauty to be filled with buildings of a beauty suitable to the new avenue. This will run from the yark of the Zocalo to the Alameda, the Government having bought entire blocks of houses and torn them down so as to clear the way for the avenue. Close to the Alameda will be erected the Government Conservatory of Music. The prizes for the owners of the buildings which are decided to be the most beautiful will be three in number, and will constist of \$5.00, \$3.00, and \$2.90. The prizes for the architects who design the winning houses will be gold, sliver, and bronze medals. The jury of award will consist of three of the most distinguished architects of this country, who will be appointed by the Committee of Improvements and Embellishments of the cyuntamiento. The members of the commission, of course, will not be allowed to compete.

MINING IN MEXICO.

Neighbor Republic. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 14-Mining work continues to be actively pushed in all parts of the Republic. One mine, near It requires 1,176 pounds of ordina Monterey, has just uncovered a large cave i

The San Salvador mine owners in the Diente district have also found a large cave which is the forerunner of the uncovering of large bodies of ore.

Owners of copper mines are greatly pleased at the prospects of better prices for their outputs, and men who would have sold heir properties a few months ago will now not discuss any proposition of such a mature. All are confident that a rise in the price of copper will soon take place, and preparations to develop the great copper mines of this country are being made on every side.

REV. J. T. JESSE'S FUNERAL.

The Dead Minister Eulogized by Brother Clergymen.

The funeral services which were held ast night over the remains of the Rev. was found to be 22,120 yards, or twelve James T. Jesse, late paster of Grace Baptist Church, corner of Ninth Street and South Carolina Avenue southeast, were feet in length, five in diameter at the attended by a large number of friends of breech, tapering to a little over two feet the pastor and the members of the con- at the muzzle. It weighs, exclusive

nttended by a large number of friends of the pastor and the members of the congregation.

The remains of the dead minister lay in state in front of the platform, and the casket was aimost completely hidden by a profusion of flowers, palms, and ferns, gifts of loving friends. Not only members of the deceased clergyman's congregation, but Baptists from ali parts of the city attended the services, which were highly impressive and solemn, though simple. His brother ministers occupied seats on the platform, and made short addresses eulogizing his noble character and goodness of heart, as well as his sterling Christian qualities.

Among those who spoke were the Rey. J. J. Muir, pastor of the E Street Baptist Church; Rev. C. C. Meador, of the Fifth Baptist Church; Rev. E. B. Pellard, of the First Baptist Church; the Hev. Mr. Naylor, of the Maryland Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. Edmond Hez Swem, of the Second Baptist Church.

After prayers, the rendering of a hymn and the pronouncing of the benediction, those who desired to take a last look at the dead pastor formed in line and passed the casket.

Mr. Jesse died last Thursday from typhold fever after an Bluess of several weeks. He was thirty years of age. Ten years ago he decided to study for the ministry, and with this end in view entered the William Jewell College, of Missouri, where he successfully completed his six-year course, during which time he was actively engaged in evangelistic and missionary work in Missouri. At the close of his college career he accepted the pastorate of the Baptist churches at Wellsville and Ladonia, Mo. where he remained until called to Grace Church, about a year ago. Mr. Jesse was an active Christian, dearly beloved and admired by those with whom he labored.

After the services the remains were taken to his birthplace, Mexico, Mo., for interment. The deceased was a member taken to his birthplace, Mexico, Mo., for interment. The deceased was a member

gasolene stove out of her home, at 9 (Street southeast, about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. yesterday atternoon, are hosse it car-roll was painfully burned about the face and hands. Her injuries were dressed by a physician. The trouble was caused by the explosion of the gasolene tank in the stove, which set fire to the building and damaged it to the extent of \$10. No. \$ engine company was called out on a local alarm and extinguished the flames.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST GUN

Great 16 inch Rifle Completed at Watervliet.

Planned a Decade Ago and Has Been Over Five Years in Process of Con. struction-A Single Firing Costs Over Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

The biggest gun in the world is now practically completed, and awaiting its carriage in the shops of the Army Gun Factory at Watervilet, N. Y. It was five years in process of construction, It is the most powerful engine of destruc-tion known. When compared to it the largest gun built in civii-war times looks like a toy cannon. This new weapon is known as a 16-inch breech-loading rific, and it is intended for harbor defence. Forty of these monsters vere recommended by the Endicott board for the harbors of New York, Boston, San Francisco, and Hampton Roads. New York was to have eighteen, Boston eight, San Francisco ten, and Hampton Roads Great Activity in All Parts of the this number will be somewhat requeed. Some idea of the size and power of this gun may be had from the throws a projectile weighing 2.370 pounds. containing about 8,000 tons of first-class smokeless powder. The cost of a single lead carbonates. From the prospects it firing of the gun is over \$1,500, of which is thought that the mine is going to turn the projectile alone costs 1,000. The gun into another of the bonanzas for which Mitra Mountain, on which it is located. It has a range of twenty-one miles. It has a penetrating power that will, it is estimated, bore 42.3 inches into hardened steel. The missile which it hurls is nearly as long as a man, five feet and four inches. It will throw this projectile, if aimed at an angle of 45 degrees, to a height in the projectory of over five Peak, this gun would shoot over them, clearing the top, it is computed, by Es-feet. The time between the shell's leaving the gun and its striking earth will be

a minute and a quarter. The best performance of any gun up to Krupp gun. In 1892 an exhibition was Meppen range. The greatest height reached by the Krupp shell in its flight was 21,456 feet, and the measured range

This 16-inch breech-loading gun is fifty carriage, 130 tons. It is interesting to compare these figures with the largest gun built in 1864, namely, the Rodman smooth-bore 26-inch. This gun is now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., where placed nearly forty years ago. It was never in practical use, the largest gun seeing actual service in the war teing a 19-inch Parrott. Several of these were used at the siege of Charleston, they were known as "swamp angels." The "29-inch" Rodman gun is 20 feet long, and is made in a single casting. It

weighs 58 tons, shoots a round ball weighpowder weighing 60 pounds. Its range is about 8,000 yards, or 415 miles; and it will penetrate about 6 inches in wrought iron at short range. Only 2 guns of this type were ever made. They were cast at Pittsburg in 1864. During the war the in inch Parrott guns were regarded as monsters." They are small, even as ompared with the Rodman. Major Charles S. Smith, of the Army

Itureau of Ordnance, says the new gan will be ready for the official tests as soon as the carriage mounts are completed,

LOOKING FOR E. E. ELLIS. His Friends Uneasy Over His Unex-

plained Absence. me uneasiness is felt by the friends of Everett E. Ellis, a patent specifica-tion writer, who was formerly employed by Julius C. Dowell, as to his present whereabouts, and the police have been asked to locate him. When Mr. Ellis left his room at 729 Ninth Street northwest on September 7 he had a large amount of money in his possession, and this fact leads his friends to fear that he may have met with foul play. By others it is thought that he has gone to Atlantic City for a few days. Ellis is of medium height and weight, elightly baid, wears glasses and a mustache, and is generally fasticilous in his dress. He is well known in this city.

\$1.25 to Baitimore and Return, Saturday and Sunday, September 14 and 15.